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THE HOME MAILS

OUTWARD.

Jan. 4th.—Straits, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town, London, at 11 a.m.

Jan. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.

Jan. 10th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central and South America, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10.30 a.m.

Jan. 10th.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30 a.m.

Jan. 10th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m.

N.B.—For Mails to the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAY.		SUNDAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 "	" " " " " " " "	10.30 "	" " " " " " " "
11.30 "	" " " " " " " "	12.00 noon	" " " " " " " "
12.30 "	" " " " " " " "	1.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m. " " " "	2.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
2.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	3.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
3.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	4.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
4.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	5.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
5.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	6.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
6.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	7.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
7.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	8.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
8.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	9.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
9.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	10.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
10.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	11.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
11.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "	12.00 midnight	" " " " " " " "

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangements at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all seasons not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode Order representative of the same.
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Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " 24 " 44 "
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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Saikou (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
Shanghai (S.S. "SAKAKI MARU")	Shanghai (S.S. "SAKAKI MARU")	Shanghai (S.S. "SAKAKI MARU")	Shanghai (S.S. "SAKAKI MARU")
11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
12.00 noon	12.00 noon	12.00 noon	12.00 noon
1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
12.00 midnight	12.00 midnight	12.00 midnight	12.00 midnight

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Ten Yen.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsiching (the finest sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's Management.
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SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1917.

PROGRAMME:
EXTRA SPECIAL 15 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:
CORPL. SCOTT, R.E.,
Heavyweight Champion of the Colony.
SEAMAN STAPLETON, R.N.
SPECIAL 10 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST.
For the Bantam-Weight Championship of the Colony:
PTE. PLIMMER, K.S.L.I., v. PTE. BEESTY, K.S.L.I.
SIX 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:
PTE. COTTON, K.S.L.I., v. SEAMAN SIMMS, R.N.
SIX 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:
SEAMAN PEPSON, R.N., v. PTE. DAVIES, K.S.L.I.
SIX 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:
SEAMAN SUMMERFIELD, R.N., v. SAPPER SMITH, R.E.
SIX 2-Minute ROUND CONTEST:
CORPL. JONES, K.S.L.I., v. PTE. MARSE, K.S.L.I.
EXHIBITION BOUT:
"PADDY" FINN AND SEAMAN PEPSON.
Referee: H. J. GEDGE, Esq.
Timekeepers:—Sergeant PITT and Mr. A. B. ALLAN.
PRICES: \$5, \$3, \$2 AND \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to \$2 Seats.
Band of the H.K.P.R. will render Selections during the evening.
Doors Open 8.15 P.M. Commence 9 P.M. Sharp.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers of the Company, 15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on the 15th day of January, 1917, at 12 Noon, when the following Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 15th day of December, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—
(1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares that have been issued up to capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) per Share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents).
(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.
Dated this 15th day of December, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station, North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been very considerably delayed.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1916.

FOR SALE.

SAILING Yacht "LIZA." Heyward Hays Class, has won numerous races and is in perfect condition, complete with new dinghy and all accessories \$300.00.
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
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TOYS AND CHOCOLATE
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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
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FRENCH LESSONS

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HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, J.
Manager.
[14]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.
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1400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.
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THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. EYLES.
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COAL DEPARTMENT.

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GLASGOW—Messrs. A. E. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars apply to:
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 4, Fadder Street, Hongkong.
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ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE \$5
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODELS

of the famous

ENGLISH PIANOS

by

WEBER

and

ALLISON.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

Fire, Life, Marine, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee and Loss of Profits Insurance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 1st January, 1917, the Company's (Business) will be REMOVED to No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (next to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation).

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.

Hongkong, 27th December 1916.



GORDON'S GINS

ARE THE BEST.

INSIST ON HAVING GORDON'S.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

Telephone 636.

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1917

The beginning of a New Year finds us fully prepared with a remarkably fine selection of New Styles in men's wear.

SHIRTS, TIES, GLOVES, HATS, WAISTCOATS, CAPS.

are all included in this Special Display.

EVERYTHING OF THE NEWEST AND IN THE BEST TASTE.

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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REMINGTON No. 10. ... \$100

OLIVER No. 5. ... \$100

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SMITH PREMIER No. 10. \$90

Machines are in first class condition and ready for immediate delivery.

Apply:

WILLEM HEYBLUM,

POWELL'S BUILDING,

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

130

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

2ND LIEUT. A. N. DUFFY.

We greatly regret to announce that news has just been received by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews (that Arthur Noel Duffy (and Lieut. 8th North Staffords) has been reported by the War Office as missing, believed killed, November 17-20, says the *N. C. Daily News*.

Mr. Duffy was educated at Cheltenham School, which he left to join the staff of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. He left for home in January, 1915, and was gassed almost at once. His father, writing on November 24th, says his son went through the great offensive from July 1st right up to the capture of Beaumont Hamel, etc. He specialized in bombing and became bombing officer instructor to his battalion. He was wounded in the knee in July, and made light of it, continuing with his regiment, when he could easily have got a month's convalescent leave.

Lieut. Duffy was a member of the Rowing Club, a fine swimmer and also a keen member of "A" Company. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Duffy who were members of the China Inland Mission, their station being Wulu, and great sympathy will be felt with them in their bereavement.

Mr. S. Newman, writing from Cambridge to Shanghai says:—I have dropped across very few Shanghai people—Dixon, Elliston, Poate and Wilkinson of the P. & O. Elliston, I heard, did some fine work at Thiepval and deserved some recognition.

Mr. Ernest Morris has been wounded whilst on active service on the Somme. He received a compound fracture of the right arm and is now in hospital, the first "holiday" he has had for two years.

Mr. L. Gull, who has just started training at Bixley Camp, writes to a friend in Shanghai:—Deane and Ralf, both "B and S" men, are down here where they have been for the last two months and have two more months to do.

CHINESE NEWS.

MILITARY MISSION.

The total allowance for the military mission to Europe under General Tang Tsai-li is \$50,000.

A BUDDHA GIFT.

The Living Buddha of Urga has despatched a special delegate to bear presents to the Central Government of eleven fine Mongolian horses, two white camels, one yellow camel, a golden statue of Buddha and many other rare and valuable articles.

A KWANGTUNG APPLICATION.

The province of Kwangtung has applied to the Central Government for permission to retain its portion of the surplus of the Salt Revenue for the payment of extra military expenses. It is not expected that the Central Government will comply with the request.

THE JAPAN MISSION.

Some days after the appointment of Mr. Hsuing Hsiang-shan to the mission to Japan the Government received word that the Japanese Government desired a postponement of the mission. This has led Mr. Hsuing to delay his trip. A report now says that the Government has received a definite reply from the Japanese Government communicating its readiness to receive Mr. Hsuing Hsiang-shan and that it expects his arrival in Japan at an early date.

A PRECEDENT FOR KWANGTUNG.

Ever since the days of Yuan Shih-kai the rule that no province can contract independent loans has been strictly observed so as to avoid inconvenience to both the provinces and the Central Government. The rule is a wise one (says the *Peking Gazette*) since the Tu Chuns and Governors are prone to contract long-term loans which they do not intend to repay themselves, on account of the constant changes in provincial posts. Recently, however, Governor Chu Ching-lan of Kwangtung and Tu Chun Chang Hui-chih, of Shantung, have both asked the Central Government for permission to contract independent small loans mostly for military purposes. Their requests have been refused by the Minister of Finance in pursuance of the fixed policy, but it is reported that Premier Tuan intends to waive the rule in their case.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS. COMPLETE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

(Special to the Cablenews).

The complete official election returns show that the votes cast at the last elections for President of the United States were as follows:—

Wilson	9,116,296
Hughes	8,587,574
Benson (Socialist)	750,000
Hanley (Prohib.)	225,101

The revised figures show that the House of Representatives will be composed as follows:—

Republicans	214
Democrats	213
Independent	2
Progressives	2
Prohibitionist	1
Socialist	1

Two seats are contested, presumably those of the members from South Dakota.

SUBMARINE FRIGHTFULNESS.

According to her light behavior Each pupil in Europe's schools; Thus, while Britannia rules the waves, Germania waives the rules.

THE REFLECTIONS OF A SOLDIER.

It is very nice to be at home again. Yet am I at home? One sometimes doubts it. There are occasions when I feel like a visitor among strangers whose intentions are kindly, but whose modes of thought I neither altogether understand nor altogether approve. I find myself storing impressions, attempting the unsatisfactory summaries of the people with whom I really am at home, the English, that's not an island or an empire, but a vast populous dyke stretching from Flanders to the Somme. And then, just when my pencil is on the paper, I realise how hopeless it is.

THE MIND OF THE SOLDIER AND OF THE CIVILIAN.

As we exchange views, one of you assumes as possible or probable something that seems to us preposterous or dismisses as too trivial for comment what appears to us a fact of primary importance. You speak lightly, of the emotions, states of mind, human relationships and affairs which are to us solemn or terrible. You seem ashamed, as if they were a kind of weakness, of the ideas which sent us to France, and for which thousands of sons and lovers have died. You calculate the profits to be derived from "War after the War," as though the unspeakable agony of the proposition. You make us feel that the country to which we've returned is not the country for which we went out to fight! And your reticence as to the obvious physical facts of war. And your ignorance as to the sentiments of your relations about it!

Yet I don't think I'm mad, for I find that other soldiers have somewhat the same experience as myself. Not that I profess to speak for the Army! I leave that to the officers, who periodically return to Parliament and tell it that the men at the front demand this, or object to that. I say "we," because I find it difficult to separate opinions that I've formed myself from those formed for me by the men with whom I lived, the chance conversation snatched during a slack time in the trenches, or the comments of our mess when the newspapers arrived with Lloyd George's latest response about "cheerful Tommies with the glint about their eyes," or the *Times* military expert's hurried variation on the theme, that the art of war consists in killing more of the enemy than he kills of you, so that, whatever its losses—agreeable doctrine—the numerically preponderant side can always win, as it were, by one wicket. We used to blaspheme and laugh and say, "Oh, it's only the papers. People at home can't really be like that." But after some months in England I've come to the conclusion, you so your papers don't caricature you, so your papers don't caricature you, so the fact is we've drifted apart. We have slaved for Rachel, but it looks as if we'd got to live with Leah.

A MORAL VEIL. The contrast reveals itself not less in small things than in great. It appears as much in the manner in which you visualise the events of war and interpret to yourselves the duties and moods of your soldiers as in your conception of the principles for which we are fighting, and of the kind of humanity and idealism and superlativity in which the world may recover stability. But I am wrong in speaking of "small things and great." Clearness of vision and sensitiveness of judgment are not qualities which can be improvised. The ability of men to command them when they need them most is proportionate to the sincerity with which they have habituated themselves to regard matters more accessible and familiar. Therefore I cannot dismiss as trivial the picture which you make to yourselves of war and the mood in which you contemplate that work of art. They are an index of the temper in which you will approach the problems of peace. The war is always beneath your eyes. You read and you talk about it. Yet between you and us there hangs a veil. It is mainly of your own unconscious creation. It is not a negative, but a positive thing. It is not intellectual, it is moral. It is not ignorance, for I should not mention it. It is falsehood. I read your papers and I listen to your conversation, and I see clearly that you have chosen to make to yourselves an image of war, not as it is, but of a kind which, being picturesque, flatters your appetite for novelty, for excitement, for easy admiration, without troubling you with masterful emotions. You have chosen, I say, to make an image, because you do not like, or cannot bear, the truth; because you are afraid of what may happen to your souls if you expose them to the inconsistencies and contradictions, the doubts, and bewilderment, which lie beneath the surface of things. You are not deceived as to the facts; for facts of this order are not worth official lying. You are deceived as to the fact. As to that, you may apparently be trusted to lie, *motu proprio et mera voluntate*, to yourselves.

A TRAGICALLY FALSE IMPRESSION. Perhaps this judgment is harsh. Yet when I read the pictures of war given every day in your Press I do not think it is. There are in some of them traits which I recognise as not untrue to life. But the general impression given is tragically false. I can forgive you for representing war as a spectacle instead of as a state of existence, for I suppose that to the correspondent who is sheltered into an observation post on a show day it does seem spectacular. But the representation of the human beings concerned is unpardonable. There has been invented a kind of conventional soldier, whose emotions and ideas are those which you find most easy to assimilate with your coffee and marmalade. And this "Tommy" is a creature at once ridiculous and disgusting. He is represented as invariably "cheerful," as reveling in the "excitement" of war, as finding "sport" in killing other men, as "hunting Germans out of dug-outs as a terrier hunts rats," as overwhelming with kindness the captives of his bow and spear. The last detail is true to life, but the emphasis which you lay upon it is both unintelligent and insulting. Do you expect us to hurt them or starve them? Do you not see that we regard these men who have sat opposite us in mud as the victims of the same

catastrophe as ourselves, as our comrades in misery much more truly than you are? Do you think that we are like some of you in accumulating on the head of every wretched antagonist the indignation felt for the wickedness of government, of a social system, or (if you will) of a nation? For the rest we are depicted as merry assassins, rejoicing in the opportunity of a "scrapp" in which we know that more than three-quarters of our friends will be maimed or killed, careless of our own lives, exulting in the duty of turning human beings into lumps of disfigured clay, light-hearted as children in a garden who shoot at sparrows with a new air-gun and clap their hands when they fall, charmed from the transient melancholy of childhood by a game of football or a packet of cigarettes.

THE LOATHSOME REALITY.

Of the first material reality of war, from which everything else takes its colour, the endless and loathsome physical exhaustion, you say little, for it would spoil the piquancy, *verve*, of the picture. Of your soldiers' internal life, the constant collision of contradictory moral standards, the liability of the soul to be crushed by mechanical monotony, the difficulty of keeping hold of sources of refreshment, the sensation of taking a needless part in a game played by monkeys and organised by lunatics, you realize, I think, nothing. Are you so superficial as to imagine that men do not feel emotions of which they speak? Or do you suppose that, as a cultured civilian once explained to me, these feelings are confined to "gentlemen," and are not shared by "common soldiers"? And behind the picture of war given in your papers there sometimes seems to lurk something worse than yet allied to its untruthfulness, a horrible suggestion that war is somehow, after all, ennobling; that, if not the proper occupation of man, it is at least one in which he finds a fullness of self-expression impossible in peace; that when clothed in khaki and carrying rifles, these lads are more truly "men" than they were when working in offices or factories. Perhaps I do you an injustice. But that intimation does seem to me to peep through some of your respectable paragraphs. As I read and I reflect upon the friends who after suffering various degrees of torture died in the illusion that war was not the last word of Christian wisdom. And I have a sensation as of pointed ears and hairy paws and hideous ape-faces grinning into mine—sin upon sin, misery upon misery, to the end of the world.

A MONSTROSITY.

Oh! gentle public—for you were gentle once and may be so again—put all these delusions from your mind. The reality is horrible, but it is not so horrible as the grimacing phantoms which you have imagined. Your soldiers are neither so foolish, nor so brave, nor so wicked, as the mechanical dolls who grin and kill and grin in the columns of your newspapers. No doubt, here and there, are boys to whom the holiday from parents or schools, masters or employers is an exhilaration, and whose first impressions—how soon worn out!—are printed by credulous editors as representing "the spirit of the Army." Delightful children! To men whose very souls are clear and with mud, they are as refreshing as spring sunshine after endless cold and rain. But in the letters of the rank and file who have spent a winter in the trenches, you will not find war described as "sport." It is a load that they carry with aching bones, hating it, and not unconscious of its monstrosity, hoping dimly that by shouldering it now they will save others from it in the future, looking back with even an exaggerated affection to the blessings of peace.

MORAL YELLOWING AND UTTERED. They carry their burden with little help from you. For an Army does not live by munitions alone, but also by fellowship in a moral idea or purpose. And that you cannot give us. You cannot give it to us, because you do not possess it. You are, I see, more divided in soul than you were when I became a soldier, denouncing the apostles of war, yet not altogether disinclined to believe that war is an exalting thing, half implying that our cause is the cause of humanity in general and democracy in particular, yet not daring boldly to say so lest later you should be compelled to fulfil your vows, more complacent and self-sufficient in proportion as you are more confident of victory and have less need of other nations, trusting more in the great machine which you have created and less in the unseen forces which, if you will let them, will work on your side. And you are more prone than you were to give way to hatred. Hatred of the enemy is not common, I think, among soldiers who have fought with them. It is incompatible with the proper discharge of our duty. For to kill in hatred is murder, and we are not murderers, but executioners. I know, indeed, how much harder it is for you not to hate them than it is for us. You cannot appease the anguish of your losses by feeling, as we feel, that any day your own turn may come. And it is right that there should be a solemn detestation of the sins of Germany, provided that we are not thereby caused to forget our own.

But it is not among those who have suffered most cruelly or whose comprehension of the tragedy is most profound that I find the hatred which appals. For in suffering, as in knowledge, there is something that transcends personal emotion and unites the soul to the suffering and wisdom of God. I find it rather among those who, having no outlet in suffering or in action, seem to discover in hatred the sensation of activity which they have missed elsewhere. They are to be pitied for they also are seeking a union with their kind, though by a path on which it cannot be found. Nevertheless, the contagion of their spirit is deadly. You do not help yourselves, or your country, or your soldiers, by hating, but only by loving and striving to be more lovable. "Pone to ipsum in pace, et tunc poteris alios pacificare."—*The Nation*.

FINANCIAL AID TO PORTUGAL.

In a written answer to Mr. King the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated recently:—"It is in the case that his Majesty's Government have undertaken to give financial assistance to the Government of Portugal; but it would not be in the public interest to make a statement at present of the precise form and amount."

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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road.

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KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

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ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

Noon—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Shaw, Warren & Co.

Saturday 6th Jan.—

9 p.m.—Boxing at the Theatre Royal.

Monday, 8th Jan.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Puttles Works Dept.

THE WAR.

PEACE MANŒUVRES.

AMERICAN VIEW.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN BALKANS.

ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIERCE FIGHTING.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

A Russian wireless official message says:—Enemy groups, advancing after fierce rifle and machine-gun fire south-west of Brody, were driven back.

The enemy offensive on the Moldavia frontier has been dispersed.

All enemy attacks north and south of Oltuz Valley were repulsed.

A Roumanian counter-attack regained positions on the River Kazina, despite continuous and fierce attacks.

Our Dobrudja detachments withdrew to new positions.

VALIANT ROUMANIA.

JASSY, January 2nd.

Speaking in the Chamber, M. Jonescu, concluding a stirring speech, said:—"Confident of victory, we accept all pains and all sufferings, since it will be given us to write the epic of Roumania."

GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, January 2nd.

A wireless German official message says:—We stormed several hill positions in the Oltuz Valley, and General von Mackensen forced the Russians to further retreat, and is sharply pursuing and defeating the rearguard.

The Austro-Germans are approaching the Focșani and Fundut bridgehead positions and have taken 1,300 prisoners.

The Bulgaro-Germans have captured stubbornly-defended Russian positions to the east of Braila, and have driven back the enemy towards Macin.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESSES

VIENNA, January 2nd.

An official announcement, received by wireless, states:—The Austro-Germans are before the defensive lines at Braila and Focșani.

The Archduke Joseph's Army has progressed in the Polesci and Soveja regions.

We stormed several positions to the south-east of Harja.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY PATROLS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—A small hostile patrol, which reached our trenches to the east of Vermelles, was driven back, losing half their number.

We ejected a portion of a strong patrol on entering our trenches on the north of Ypres. Their losses were heavy.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY EXCHANGES.

LONDON, January 3rd.

A French communiqué says:—There has been a somewhat lively artillery duel between Hardamont and Bezonvaux.

There have been intermittent artillery exchanges elsewhere.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

AMSTERDAM, January 2nd.

A German wireless official message says:—We repulsed English hand-grenade attacks at Ypres, and raided trenches in Argonne and on the Meuse.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, January 1st.

An official announcement states:—Replying to the enemy's artillery, we heavily shelled trenches and lines of communications on the whole front.

We exploded an artillery ammunition store near Castagnavizza.

The enemy persistently shelled Gorizia, causing material damage only.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINKINGS.

LONDON, January 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Ferrol says the Danish steamer *Danmark* has been torpedoed.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The following steamers have been sunk:—*Apsley Hall* (British), *Tucker* (Russian), *Edda Eva Flora* (Norwegian), *Demetrios Inglessis* (Greek), and two sailing vessels.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALLIES' REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Reuter learns that the Allied reply to President Wilson has been drafted and will probably be presented in a few days. It is not expected that the Netherlands will associate itself with the United States, while attempts to secure the co-operation of South America have not met with much success. Certainly, the Argentine, Brazil and several smaller States will not take action.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIES' REPLY.

VIEWS FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, January 2nd.

Impartial newspapers generally praise the *Entente's* reply to the German Peace Note as being straightforward and lucid.

The *New York Herald* is of opinion that its positiveness, on reflection, will prove to be a step towards peace by revealing the truth to the German people, and thus marking the beginning of the end of Prussianism.

The *Tribune* says the answer definitely ends attempted intervention on the part of the United States.

The *Times* thinks that the door is left open for peace, and anticipates a fresh German bid for it shortly, in view of threatened exhaustion.

The *Washington Post* says the reply seals the doom of Germany, but before yielding she will fight desperately in new directions. Neutrals are almost certain to be involved in the struggle.

MALAY STATES AND THE WAR.

HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.

SINGAPORE, January 1st.

In the Federal Council, the Sultans of Selangor and Perak moved and seconded, respectively, an annual war contribution of half a million pounds sterling, which, with the proposed contribution from the Straits Settlements, makes a million from the Malay States.

The meeting was presided over by the Governor, who reported that the contribution from the Straits Settlements on "Our Day" was £50,000, and that many Asiatics generously contributed.

BELGIUM'S GRATITUDE.

KING OF BELGIUM AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, January 3rd.

The King of Belgium has cabled President Wilson conveying "Belgian gratitude to America for generous assistance and sympathy, and hoping that America will always remain a strong protector of Belgium."

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

SICKENING DETAILS.

LONDON, January 1st.

Trustworthy Turkish ex-officials have given to the *Times* an appalling account of what they witnessed in the Armenian massacres. They saw numerous bodies of men, women and children at Mush, all horribly mutilated, the women being mostly naked.

Five hundred women, girls and children were herded in a camp at Bitlis awaiting the arrival of bands of Kurds and criminals, who were ordered to "deal with them in your own way."

The informants saw 15,000 bodies piled up in ravines, one being filled with corpses of children. They say Armenians committed suicide in order to escape a nameless fate. Government officials selected the best-looking women, whom they outraged and murdered.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN IMMINENT.

LONDON, January 1st.

An official announcement states that up further applications for six per cent. Exchequer Bonds, or War Expenditure Certificates, will be accepted. The announcement indicates that the issue of a New War Loan is imminent.

SEAT FOR SOLICITOR GENERAL.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Mr. T. B. Morrison, K.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, has been elected for Inverness-shire, in succession to Sir J. A. Dewar, Bart.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, January 2nd.

It is officially announced that Sir Cowdray stipulates that he shall be paid no salary in accepting the Chairmanship of the Air Board.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 3rd.

It is understood that Mr. Walter Long (Colonial Secretary) will attend the Imperial Colonial Premiers' Conference.

SAD SEA STORY.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Eighteen survivors have landed at Queenstown from the wreck of the 3,000-ton steamer *Alondra*, which was wrecked on the coast off Cork. They were rescued from a barren rock. Several died from exposure. Twenty-eight are missing.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's review of the silver market for last year states that the huge demand exceeded production. Probably the coinage orders for the present year will exceed the available production.

LORD CURZON WEDDED.

LONDON, January 3rd.

Lord Curzon was married to Mrs. Duggan in the Private Chapel at Lambeth Palace.

[Mrs. Duggan is the widowed daughter of Mr. Hinds, formerly American Minister to Rio de Janeiro.]

KING OF HEDJAZ.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Grand Sherif of Mecca has been notified that his assumption of the title of King of Hedjaz is definitely recognised by Britain, France and Italy.

OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES HOBHOUSE.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Parry Hobhouse, J.P. [Deceased, who was the third son of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, was a member of the Bengal Civil Service from 1844-71; member of the Bengal Council and Imperial Legislative Council, East India; Judge of High Court, Calcutta. He was also a large property owner.]

THE BOY SCOUTS OF BUCHAREST.

THEIR WORK DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.

[BY HAMILTON FIVE.]

I have never seen Boy Scouts so numerous or so busy. The whole boy population of the town seems to have been enrolled. Their ages run up to fifteen; some look older than that.

They have added a national and at the same time a theatrical touch to the scout uniform by wearing a broad red sash round the waist. This gives them an air of Buffalo Bill or of a theatrical scout. They wear caps, too, instead of the wide-brimmed, upturned scout hat.

But, although they have not the trim, sober appearance of our Boy Scouts in England, they would gladden Sir Robert Baden-Powell's heart by their activity in all kinds of employments which have been found for them by the authorities since Roumania came into the war.

I first made the acquaintance of a Roumanian Boy Scout at a railway station between the frontier and the capital. In despair of getting any food in the buffet, filled by a raging throng, I was trying to extract nourishment from an "automatic." Up came an urchin in khaki and, with the polite magnificence of a shop-walker in a fashionable department store, told me that the machine which I was angrily shaking had been closed as a German enterprise, and led me off to another, still yielding up tablets of gritty chocolate and sweet biscuits that turned to dust in the mouth. He and his comrades appeared to be in charge of the railway station, and very capably they managed the job.

Here in Bucharest one sees them all day long, tearing up and down the narrow streets on bicycles with messengers; riding in cabs beside mountains of all sorts of hospital necessities, which they have been commissioned to buy; mounted on motor-lorries with soldiers to whom they are acting as guides. Numbers of them are employed by the Red Cross. Others act as orderlies for the War Department and other Government offices, taking the place of mobilised men. At their headquarters, which are in a prominent position close to the British Legation and the motor-transport branch, there is a continual coming and going. A bomb fell close by, broke all the windows, smashed the window-frames. This only made the Boy Scouts more energetic. One of their number was blown to pieces in another part of the town. Not a whit was their energy slackened. They went about their business furiously, an angry light in their eyes.

An important duty laid upon them is that of helping to warn the population when to expect death from the air. As soon as word is received that aeroplanes have crossed the frontier the deep-toned bells of the cathedral are tolled, other church bells in different quarters of the town sound a quicker, more alarming note, all the policemen on point duty blow their whistles, and Boy Scouts are dispatched in all directions on bicycles, whistling and shouting to everyone to take cover. In the day-time these precautions are of value—very necessary. At night they seem to increase the apprehensions of the timid and to try the nerves even of the more phlegmatic.

Last night, after sixty hours of intermittent bombardment, we had an alarm about nine o'clock. This is the hour at which most people go to bed in these times of dark and empty streets. Accustomed to a night life which gave their intervals the character of gaiety, in the World, they now complain that there is nothing else to do. Hearing the clang of what Othello called the "frightful" or was it "fearful" bells, and the lugubrious high wail of the whistles, quite distinct from the sharp, arresting sound of our police calls, they could not decide what to do, whether to undress, as usual, or to wait until the attack was over. If your house is hit you get a poor figure escaping in your night-clothes.

On the other hand, sitting up waiting for the noise of the guns, and the inhuman, threatening beat-beat-beat of the aeroplanes, and the savage "whish" of the falling bomb, and the earth and air-shaking explosion which follows—this is not so comforting as lying in bed with the clothes pulled well over your head and the possibility of falling off to sleep and forgetting all about it.

The Roumanians, for an excitable, volatile people, always at one extreme or the other, are standing the ordeal by bombardment wonderfully calmly. Many shops have kept open all the time. In the streets have been almost as crowded as usual. It is amusing to see how quickly they are emptied when the alarm is given. One goes into any door that stands open. In the hotels people assemble in the hall. At night the scene is comical. Men in pyjamas and dressing gowns sit and chat or walk up and down with ladies in the flimsiest attire. There is only a glimmer of light. It is impossible to get anything to drink. Yet one finds that the two o'clock in the morning courage, of which Napoleon deplored the rarity in a conversation with Las Casas, is not so rare after all. The hum of talk is subdued, certainly. It stops abruptly when a bomb is heard to explode. But it goes on again at once after the "Mon Dieu's" and the "Oh, la la's" have subsided, with ripples of stifled laughter from dark corners, and a resolve on almost everybody's part to be as cheerful as may be under difficult conditions.

It is nothing new, of course. Other cities have been in the same way. We have just had telegrams relating a raid over London by three Zeppelins. We only suffer from one. And yet there is a difference. Three into six millions of Londoners; result, one airship to each two million people. Here we have one to three hundred thousand people. This is a very little city, you must recollect. And then we have aeroplanes in the day-time as well as the airship at night. Aeroplanes bombs are not so powerful as those which are dropped from Zeppelins. But they are powerful enough to have killed and wounded several hundreds of men, women, and children going about their business.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

'TO PEACE AND VICTORY.'

CIVILIAN SERVICE BILL IN REICHSTAG.

On the occasion of the Imperial Chancellor's 61st birthday his place at the Federal Council table in the Reichstag was decorated with flowers. The President congratulated the Chancellor in the name of the House, and the Chancellor replied. The debate on the first reading of the Bill for Compulsory Civilian Service was then begun. The Chancellor introduced the Bill, saying:—

The insatiable war is still raging. Our enemies desire it. They hail last summer as a victorious one, but can they impose their will on us? Our lines are still unbroken. Roumania, which was to have brought about a revolutionary change, is paying the penalty. (Bravo!) God has helped us. The almost superhuman deeds of our troops, for which no thanks can be adequate (Very right! Very true! and cheers), and our clear conscience as the first and only one of the belligerents who were and are ready to terminate the war by a peace safeguarding our existence and our future justify this confidence.

In spite of this confidence we must not neglect our duty. Our enemies do not desire peace yet. They are much superior numerically. Almost the entire world supplies them with war material. The result of this is shown by the Somme fighting. Every day the war is prolonging organization of industry becomes a more decisive factor. Every hand at home which produces guns and shells replaces a man and protects young life in the trenches. Every idle hand at home supports the enemy. This is the warning taught us by every communiqué, which impresses it upon our heart and mind.

The reasons for this Bill, for the adoption of which we ask, were not thought out at the study desk, but were forged under incessant fire at the front. We discussed and considered the fundamental principle of the Bill and the organization in question, first with representatives of all classes, and later with the Main Committee of the Reichstag.

For the preliminary work we are indebted to the energetic and devoted labours of the Main Committee, which may enable us to come to a speedy and successful termination. The more thoroughly we discussed the subject, the more clearly appeared the greatness of the task of organizing the entire energy of the whole nation for the prosecution of the war. Gigantic as are the inroads on our economic life, are they not small compared with the magnitude of the war? (Very true!) The possibility of compulsion had to be provided for.

The necessity demands an iron will. The possibility of coercion will provide the firm ground upon which we must stand in order to build up behind our fighting front an organized army of labour. The work can only succeed if it represents, when in operation, not the result of coercion but of the voluntary decision of the entire people. (Very true!), and if our industry and our agriculture, our workmen, our contractors, and their organizations give their services in willing devotion to the war, this will be so we can proceed with confidence.

This confidence is justified by the spirit in which the German people since the first days of the war has accustomed itself to the war, and by the great achievements which this spirit has hitherto created. The spirit with which every one in the country has been filled since the outbreak of the war has been one of determination to assist and co-operate in every possible way. This spirit is again roused, and every one knows that he must not redden the flag of the Fatherland. That will be so we can proceed with confidence. Nobody at home will be able to say that he has done his utmost unless he bears without grumbling the burden which the state of war imposes upon him. From his sense of duty towards the Fatherland, towards our warriors and our dead heroes, he will give his strength where it is most useful for the purpose of the war.

Opinions about the details of the Bill may differ. On one or another point it may be condemned or found lacking by some people. This Bill is created for war-time, and will be a testimony that we will for ever cling to the spirit of reciprocal confidence and readiness to help which brought us together in the most serious need of our people, and on which alone our future can be built up strong against the outer world and free at home.

business in the sunny streets. The first day the aeroplanes came they were gazed at with curiosity. It was three o'clock in the afternoon. The streets were full. Machines went on: were they our machines or German? The reply came quickly. Sixty persons blown to bits, twice as many injured—all in a few minutes.

What angers one most is the imbecility of it all. "On such a lovely day, too," said an Englishwoman, looking sadly up at the sky without a cloud in it, after reflecting upon the massacre just recounted to her. That is how I feel. What sacrilege, what bestial waste of God's good gift of life, to stain the beauty of these glorious days, the peaceful splendour of these nights, with blood spilt so vainly, bodies maimed and torn to no purpose whatever. Never let us or our descendants forget that it was the German idea to make murder part of war. Let us think of it whenever we are tempted to do business with a German or to shake one by the hand, and let us turn from him in loathing and contempt.

I think the Boy Scouts of Bucharest may be trusted to remember. I have heard many say here, "The Germans, who had the greater part of the trade of Roumania in their hands, are sure to come back. We Roumanians are too disinclined of trade to do our own business. We cannot keep them out." That is what the middle-aged men say, shrugging their shoulders. But young Roumanians will have a word to say, I think and hope. It is not possible that the zeal and energy of these Boy Scouts can fade entirely away when they come to man's estate. They will remember, for they have seen the horrors of the bombardment. Their word to the Germans will be, "Never again."—Daily Mail.

WAR AND POPULATION.

A PROBLEM OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

In other than economic directions there will be a very interesting competition between the nations at the end of the war. Trade is important, but even more important than trade is men. The primary problem for both parties to the present conflict will be which can most speedily repair the ravages of the war on their human stock (says the *Evening Standard*).

The urgency of the question becomes more apparent as we realize that the only sure way of conquering Germany is by the primitive argument of slaughter. There is going to be no short cut to victory. We are not likely to see any spectacular breaking through which will suddenly open the way to the Rhine and across. Changes in the line there will be, but we can only rely on winning the day by placing more men in the field than Germany and wearing her down by killing at least unit for unit.

That process will leave Europe depleted of men by millions on both sides. The result will be an enormous increase in the customary surpluses of women. Tens of thousands will have lost husbands, hundreds of thousands will have lost potential husbands. If the conventional standards are maintained, that means that not only will the birthrate be diminished owing to the greater economic difficulties of the near future, but that it will be diminished also through the smaller proportion of marriages. Both the family and the community will be less prolific. In that dilemma, common to all the great European nations, what measures will be taken to remedy the depletion?

WILL GERMANY ADOPT BIGAMY?

We must remember that of the principal combatants France has of late years been the least prolific. Great Britain (apart from the Colonies) came next, and then Germany and Russia in order. Germany will probably lose twice as many men as any of the opposing nations, so that with her the problem will be the most pressing, especially as her total population is less than that of either Russia or the British Empire. She also stands to lose a greater number of her inhabitants in the inevitable rush of emigration to America after the war. So for her the question is one of life or death; and she has the advantage of a patient and well-drilled population, who are accustomed to obey the word of command in the home as well as in the field. It may be counted a point in her favour in the race that she has a lower ethical standard—as shown in her statistics of crime and morality—than any of the Allies, and that, in any case, her ethical standards have always been subject to the national convenience. It is, therefore, no surprise to find that voices have already been raised among her professors in favour of bigamy as a means of meeting the national emergency.

But there is a powerful deterrent to the adoption of bigamy—or polygamy of any kind—as a national policy in Europe in the twentieth century. Many authorities have always held that the motives which led to the establishment of monogamy were not so much social and moral as economic—that, in fact, the one-wife system survived because it was cheaper. Germany will not have so many rich men left at the close of the war that they can afford to keep a harem in the national interest. We should, therefore, expect a policy of national bigamy to be accompanied by such a sliding-scale of bonuses and remissions that there will be, as we say, "worth while" from the standpoint of the individual. If Germany retains in peace the unscrupulousness of her war methods, we may even find a nation in her desperate straits offering rewards for babies, without inquiry as to parentage or antecedents. The female population of Germany will not, of course, be appreciably diminished by the hardships of war, so that, if the usual moral standards of civilised nations are thrown overboard with the same ease with which she has abandoned all the decencies of civilised warfare, there is no physical reason why the birth-rate should not continue at nearly its normal height.

What solution we ourselves shall find to a tremendous difficulty it would be premature to guess. But the fact remains that one cannot look forward with equanimity to so huge and unprecedented a disproportion between the numbers of the two sexes of marriageable age. Two things may be foreseen with some certainty—that there will be a greatly increased and probably State aided emigration of women to the Dominions; and, second, that the unmarried man will be looked upon, socially and politically, with increasing disfavour. Within the next decade husbands will be as urgently required—and almost "impressed"—as recruits are to-day.

A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT'S GALLANTRY.

The *Times* correspondent at Petrograd, Mr. Robert Wilton, has received the St. George's Cross, which has been conferred in recognition of gallantry displayed in the field. While visiting General Evst's army Mr. Wilton accompanied one of the Russian regiments in an attack on the German trenches near Baranovics. He carried out a wounded officer from under the barrage fire and rallied the men by his example.

Hitherto no civilian has received this decoration, which can be conferred only by the Emperor. Mr. Wilton had previously been awarded the St. George Medal, the highest gift which it is within the power of an army commander to bestow. He early realised the importance of direct personal propaganda among the troops, and a year ago while visiting the South-Western armies exposed himself to the danger of an advanced position in order to talk to the men about the work of the Allies.

Mr. Wilton won the coveted decoration at almost the same spot where his son, now a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, led his men into action during the retreat from Vilna.

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

I.K.V. (A) v. 5th W.R.G.A.

The following have been selected to play for the H.K.V. (A) on the U.S.R.C. ground, at 4.15 this afternoon:—Lieut. T. J. Wall, Lieut. R. O. Hutchison, Pte. Evans (F.W.S.), Bulmer Johnson, Hamilton, Redmond, Brayshaw, Piercey, Skye, Dyer Ball, and Miskin.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The following Championship fixtures have been arranged for 1917:—

6th JANUARY.

FIFTH CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—HANDICAP CLASS.—Distance 9.2 miles.
ONE DESIGN CLASS.—Distance 8.1 miles.
HEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.—Distance 8.1 miles.

14th JANUARY.

THIRD CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—Distance 10 miles.

20th JANUARY.

SIXTH CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—HANDICAP CLASS.—Distance 8.1 miles.
ONE DESIGN CLASS.—Distance 7.7 miles.
HEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.—Distance 7.7 miles.

27th JANUARY.

RE-SAIL FOURTH CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—HANDICAP CLASS.—Distance 11.1 miles.
HEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.—Distance 8.1 miles.

10th FEBRUARY.

SEVENTH CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—HANDICAP CLASS.—Distance 14 miles.
ONE DESIGN CLASS.—Distance 9.8 miles.
HEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.—Distance 9.8 miles.

11th FEBRUARY.

FOURTH CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—Distance 22 miles.

3rd MARCH.

EIGHTH CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—HANDICAP CLASS.—10.1 miles.
ONE DESIGN CLASS.—Distance 6.9 miles.
HEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.—Distance 6.9 miles.

17th MARCH.

NINTH AND LAST CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.—HANDICAP CLASS.—Distance 9 miles.
ONE DESIGN CLASS.—Distance 9 miles.
HEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.—Distance 9 miles.

18th MARCH.

FIFTH AND LAST CRUISER RACE.—Distance 22.5 miles.
HANDICAPS.—The Handicaps for the Cruiser Class have been readjusted as follows:—

CHINESE RIG.

Miranda.....Scratch.
Oenone.....30 Sec. per Mile.
Scotsgarden.....30
Dorothy II.....40
Lady Godiva.....140

ENGLISH RIG.

Feathers.....Scratch.
Irene.....2 Min. per Mile.
Vesper.....2
Queen Bee.....1

BOXING.

Corporal Scott was seen in training at the Whitefield Barracks last night when he had several rounds with his sparring partners most of whom are taking part in the contest on Saturday night. The Champion's exhibition was in every way satisfactory and a good contest is promised in his event with Stapleton.

BOXING FOR CHARITY.

During the race week, next month, the Hongkong Police Reserve hope to arrange a boxing tournament, the proceeds from which will be given to the Sportsmen's Motor Ambulance Fund. This fund, which has been organized by Lord Londale, has as its object the raising of £250,000 from among British sporting men, with which to provide motor ambulances for presentation to the Allied Armies.

MEN FOR SERVICE.

British subjects in Japan have been called upon to furnish the Consuls with such details regarding themselves as may be required and undergo a medical examination as to their fitness for service in the army. There is no intention to apply any form of compulsion, and steps will be taken to minimize damage to British commercial interests through men leaving for service in Europe. Britons in Shanghai are anticipating a similar call, says the N.C. Daily News, and will receive it as an earnest of the new Cabinet's intention vigorously to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. Meanwhile the protest made by Sir Henry M. Governor of Hongkong, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, against anonymous accusations that members of the local armed forces were taking refuge in the uniform of the Hongkong Volunteers or of the Special Police Reserve, being unwilling to do their duty to King and country, is of interest. Without doubt, the paper adds, the question of maintaining the strength of British volunteers in the S.V.C. will be taken into consideration in arranging for any further contingents from Shanghai.

POPE'S DENUNCIATION OF GERMAN AIRMEN.

Referring to a letter sent by the Pope to the Queen of Romania the newspaper Universal observes that the head of Catholic Christendom, who counts millions of Germans and Austrians among his spiritual subjects, brands as criminals the airmen who are bombarding the Roumanian capital.

GERMAN GOODS AND AMERICAN STEAMERS.

POSITION OF BRITISH AGENTS.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE IN SHANGHAI.

A case of very considerable interest to shippers, and especially to British firms who act as agents for American Shipping Companies, was brought to a conclusion in Shanghai on December 28th, when His Honour Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States District Court for China gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the agents of Swayne and Hoyt, Inc., owners of the steamer Yucatan, refused the application of the plaintiff, Leonard Everett, for space on the boat unless the freight offered was passed by the British Consul in Shanghai. It was admitted that Swayne and Hoyt, Inc., is an American corporation and the steamer Yucatan, an American freighter, but it was contended that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. the agents, were British subjects and, as such, were prohibited by British law and orders in Council from dealing in any way directly or indirectly with German subjects or their agents or German enemy goods and was put forward that the plaintiff was not an agent for German subjects and that the cargo offered was owned by German enemy subjects of Great Britain.

The plaintiff would not agree to the condition that the cargo should be approved by the British Consul and subsequently brought the action to recover damages from Swayne and Hoyt for their refusal, as common carrier, to transport the goods.

The plaintiff admitted that defendant's agents, Jardine, Matheson & Co., were prohibited by the authorities of the British Government from accepting and shipping the cargo offered by plaintiff but alleged that this was because the said authorities had placed the plaintiff on what was known as the British blacklist or because the said British authorities suspected that the cargo was owned by German subjects. Plaintiff further admitted that as a part of his business as shipping agent he had accepted cargo from German subjects and admitted that the cargo mentioned in the petition came into his possession from German subjects and that he received his instructions as to shipment of the same from German subjects but as to whether the cargo at the time he offered the same for shipment to the defendant was owned by German subjects as alleged plaintiff had not sufficient knowledge to form a belief and therefore left the defendant to provide proof.

The judge said: Defendant having elsewhere admitted that "it was acting as a common carrier" and its refusal to accept plaintiff's freight being thus likewise admitted the legal question is presented whether the refusal is sufficient for such refusal is sufficient, for no testimony is produced except that of plaintiff and some depositions in support of the petition. The question of liability must therefore be determined largely upon the pleadings.

It is an ancient doctrine, coming down to us from the common law, that "Common carriers owe to the public the duty of carrying indifferently for all who may employ them, and in the order in which the application is made, and without discrimination as to terms."

The doctrine resembles, and probably derives from, that of the Civil Law and, as there, applies equally to carriers by land or, such as defendant, by water. The grounds which will justify a refusal to perform the duty are few. Those usually enumerated in the books are the "Act of God," or of the public enemy. The latter does not include mob violence. Whether it includes a strike is a question on which the courts have divided.

Under all the authorities moreover the obstacle which will excuse the carrier must be one which he cannot remove with proper care. Not even an "Act of God" will relieve him if his own negligence, contributed effectively to the result. So, although a bona fide lack of shipping facilities will excuse the carrier, it must appear that he has used ordinary care to supply them not only from the locality in question but from others and it is no defence that he has failed to provide them or has depended unsuccessfully upon another.

Applying to the case at bar these principles (for no precedent on all fours with this case has been cited or found) we must inquire whether defendant exercised sufficient care to avoid the situation which led it to refuse plaintiff's cargo. As we have seen their avowment is that their agents were prohibited by their (not defendant's) national authorities from accepting it. But there is no claim that this prohibition was legally effective against defendant or that it could not easily have employed other agents who were exempt therefrom. In the language of the opinion given in a recent Pennsylvania case "the means of protection against such condition was in defendant's own hands." And wherever such is the case the common carrier's liability continues.

We have seen, too, that the carrier cannot shift the responsibility to his employees, even where they defy his orders and assume an attitude adverse to him. There is no averment here that the acts of defendant's agents were such. For aught that appears the agents' policy was also that of the principal.

The briefs contain considerable discussion as to how far the agent's knowledge may be imputed to the principal. It may be conceded that defendant was not presumed to know the British Enemy Trading Acts but it is hard to conceive of knowledge more important for its agents to communicate than their own restrictions as to those from whom they were permitted to accept freight. Clearly this is a matter which they should have reported to defendant and, as a

rule, what they should have done they are, as regards plaintiff, conclusively presumed to have done.

But aside from this presumption we do not see that it would aid defendant if it were proven positively that its agents did not so inform it and that it remained ignorant of the fact that its agents would not accept freight from all who might apply. That would merely show that the agents were acting adversely to their principal, which, as we have seen, will not according to the weight of authority, relieve the latter from liability.

Defendant observes in its brief that its "agents offered to accept the cargo provided plaintiff could procure the consent of the British Consul." But that was a condition which our law does not permit a common carrier to impose. As we have seen it must serve, all unconditionally and equally and while the common law may have been modified for the British Empire by the recent Enemy Trading Acts these have no force as to America.

We must find, therefore, that defendant has not shown exemption from its common carrier's obligation; that its duty was to receive plaintiff's freight; and that, by its refusal, it incurred liability.

The measure of damages for such refusal varies according to the status of the applicant. If he is the owner of the goods offered for shipment and the object is a sale at the destination, he is entitled to the difference between the market price at the latter and that prevailing at the point of application, less freight charges. If he is sometimes added the element of depreciation while the goods are awaiting shipment, and always the award must be such as will reimburse the applicant for actual loss. Thus he is entitled to recover any profits he would have realized from the refused shipment.

In the case at bar plaintiff was not the owner of the goods offered for shipment and hence could not claim the measure of damages applicable to transportation for sale. But we think it clear from the authorities just reviewed that he is entitled to reimbursement for the loss incurred from the refusal of shipment, including profits therefrom.

It is admitted that defendant's freight rates on the Yucatan were \$15.50 per ton. But it is undisputed that plaintiff had made contracts with his customers by which he was to receive \$30, per ton for what he should ship for them. It appears that these contracts were entered into when freight rates were high in Shanghai and that by the time application for space was made to defendant there had been a fall of almost one-half—a situation so much a part of local history that this court might almost take judicial notice thereof.

There is nothing to indicate that defendant or its agents knew of plaintiff's contracts with his customers. But that was not necessary. Nor was there any speculative element in plaintiff's profits. In some of the cases cited prospective profits were allowed on estimated sales and probable contracts. But here the contracts were actually made and the proceeds susceptible of exact calculation and it seems to us that the carrier's refusal was an even more direct and proximate cause of the loss of these profits than in the authorities heretofore cited.

But we also think that something must be charged against these profits. Defendant's counsel contends that the true measure of damages here "could only be the difference between the rate at which defendant's agents accepted cargo from other shippers and the rate actually paid by plaintiff to ship his cargo by other steamers." He cites no case in which this rule applied but it seems reasonable to require that an applicant who is refused service by one common carrier should not charge the whole damage upon the latter if another is ready to provide service which will prevent, or at least reduce, the damage. Such a principle obtains in the law of master and servant; it seems equitable and sound and we see no reason why it should not also be applied here.

Plaintiff testifies in response to his counsel's questions:—

"Q. You had this car for shipment at \$30 a ton?"

A. Yes.

Q. What ultimately became of it, did you ship it?"

A. No, Arnold Karburg shipped it by some people in Kobe. They shipped the cargo to Kobe and afterwards shipped it to America and I had the cargo from the Tientsin firm shipped to Kobe for transfer to America, but I made no profit on it and the services were absolutely without remuneration. I lost the business and the profit, besides it took up a lot of time and trouble."

On cross-examination he states further:—

"Q. Although you could not ship it yourself still the German firm could ship it?"

A. Yes, they did it through a Japanese firm and it was not shipped in their own name.

Q. You made no effort to ship in your self?"

A. Well, I did, but they were satisfied to take it over and did it themselves."

On being asked "the rate across the Pacific" for this shipment he replied:—

"I estimate between \$25 and \$26 including all things such as lighterages commissions."

Elsewhere he says:—

"If I could get cargo away by the Yucatan at \$164 why should I go to the Japanese lines for \$25 or \$26 a ton?"

It seems clear from this that plaintiff's customer was given a rate by the Japanese company about \$4.50 per ton less than that fixed in the contract with plaintiff though the shipment was made in his name at least as "forwarding agent." He admits in effect that he did not ask, and hence was not refused, space from a Japanese company for this particular cargo, and without a positive showing to that effect we think it would be inequitable to charge upon the defendant more than the

DEAL IN ANTIMONY.

At the Hongkong Summary Courts yesterday, a deal in antimony was the cause of an action. The Lee Hang firm, merchants, of Gresson Street, claimed \$800 from the Chi On Chang firm, the parties being represented by Mr. Bulmer Johnson and Mr. Otto Kong Sing respectively. The claim represented estimated damages alleged to have been caused by the non-delivery by the defendants of 30 tons of antimony, agreed to be sold on October 23rd, 1916.

Mr. Johnson said it was agreed that the antimony should be sold at \$450 per ton, and that offer was choppied by the defendant firm. At the time the offer was made it was limited to acceptance within three days. Subsequently, the time was extended to seven days, and within the extended time the offer was accepted by telegram from Canton. This was on October 23rd. On October 24th plaintiffs wrote and asked defendants for the delivery of the antimony, but no reply was received, and no attention at all was given to it. Eventually, defendants denied all knowledge of the affair, and the damages claimed represented the difference between the price offered, and, as they alleged, accepted, and the amount paid for antimony elsewhere.

Defendants alleged that the time was extended without their knowledge and that the alteration in the date was made by a *fokei* who was not a partner in the firm.

Judgment was given for defendants.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIRS, 1917.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1917. This Fair, which, as in 1915 and 1916, is being organised by the Board of Trade, will be held in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., from February 26th to March 9th, 1917, and will comprise the following trades, viz.:—Toys and games, earthenware and china, glass, fancy goods, stationery and printing.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR (GLASGOW), 1917. This Fair, which is being organised by the Corporation of the City of Glasgow under the auspices and with the support of the Board of Trade, will be held in Glasgow from February 28th to March 10th, 1917, and will comprise the following trades:—Textiles, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, foodstuffs (prepared and preserved) and domestic chemicals.

Tickets of admission to either of the above Fairs can be obtained by merchants on their arrival in London by application to the Director of the British Industries Fair, Board of Trade, 25, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4, or from Mr. E. A. M. Williams, local correspondent, Department of Commercial Intelligence, Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade will provide an Inquiry Room at each of the above Fairs for the purpose of furnishing commercial information, and interpreters will be placed at the disposal of foreign visitors free of charge at both Fairs.

It was during a golf game in Scotland. The first player who drove off was very bow-legged. The second player, unmindful that his opponent was directly in front of him, struck the ball and it whizzed between his opponent's legs.

"Hoot, mon," said the bow-legged one in anger, "that's nae golf!"

"Aweel," said his opponent complacently, "if 'tis nae golf 'tis gude croquet."

difference between its rate and that of the Japanese company which would be about \$4.50 per ton.

On the other hand we do not think defendant has shown that other shipping facilities were available to plaintiff at the time. After stating that "the British firms and their Allies would not do business with me," he testifies:—

"Q. When the Yucatan shut out that cargo you took no efforts to ship by other lines and dropped the matter?"

A. No, I bag to differ there. I tried to make negotiations or arrangements with Anderson, Meye, and other steamship people.

Q. You restricted your efforts to American steamers?"

A. Yes, I might say that I tried to get a Vladivostok steamer, but the Yucatan was the only vessel I could take advantage of."

We might almost take judicial notice that the lines mentioned in plaintiff's testimony included all of those then operating and the burden was on defendant to show that the Japanese company was not the only one open to plaintiff. We must therefore find that he is entitled to recover as damages for defendant's refusal the difference between its rate and that of the Japanese company which was, as we have seen, \$4.50 per ton. As it is admitted that three hundred tons were offered the whole would amount to \$1,350.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars United States currency together with his costs.

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